Subject- Paediatrics

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1- Attempt all questions.

Use Separate answer sheets for section A & Section B.

Section- A

examinat investiga	A 4 year old male child presents with complaint of gradually progressive edema all over body, which started from face. He has decreased urine output also, but no hematuria. On ion his blood pressure is 86/56 mm of Hg and Cardiovascular system is normal. His tions show urine albumin ++++, serum albumin 2.0 gm/dl and serum cholesterol 470 mg/dl.
There is i	no history of such episode in past. $(1+3+1+1.5+1.5=8)$

What is the most probable diagnosis?

- b) How will you manage this patient? What factor helps you to get a good prognosis?
- Enumerate the complications expected.
- d) Define remission, frequent relapse and infrequent relapse in this disease.
 - el Histopathological findings in the organ involved

4 marks each (4 x 3 = 12)

- a) Clinical features of a case of teratology of Fallot. Enumerate its components. How do you Write briefly: manage a child presenting with eyanotic spell? 1102 " 16. + fo
- b) How do you manage a case of snake bite?
- c) Diagnosis and management of Nutritional Rickets

Section-B

3. Write Short Notes on (Any):

2 marks each (2 x 7 = 14)

Role of Zinc in diarrhea duration Measles vaccine

c) Management of status Asthmaticus

- d) Diagnosis and treatment of Enteric fever
- e) Management of Jaundice in newborn due to Rh incompatibility.
- f) Sepsis screening in Newborn
- g) Pulse Polio Programme

Management of status Epilepticus

Clinical features of Down's syndrome Enumerate gross motor milestones upto one year of age

(3x 2 = 6)

4: Give simple diagrammatic representation of:-

Neonatal Resuscitation Protocol.

(b) Peripheral Smear in Thalassemia Major